REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8596.—New Series BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As.	per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,,	,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re.	1 0
Each succeeding line	,,	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept. 1876.
PERA	G. Hyde		R. N.	
CATHAY	E. T. Dundas	2932	450	1st—Suez, &c.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond		R. N. R.	
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
		3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 4th Sept 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gaby, (3,429 Tons and 550 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

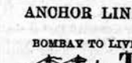
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	.....	7th Oct.	18th N'v.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation filled with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA, 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CELLA, Captain Holmes, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Cella.

Bombay, 23rd August 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co, AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE WITH GOOD WILL ATTACHED OF THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT KNOWN BY THE NAME OF "INDIAN STATESMAN" AT SASSOON'S BUILDING.

On THURSDAY, the 31st day of August 1876, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee and *In Re* Mr. S. L. Blanchard, an insolvent, the whole of his stock-in-trade of printing and publishing establishment, consisting of printing presses, types, type cases, compositors tables, office furniture, fireproof treasury safe by John Lord and Co., Standard Reference books, &c., &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BLACKWOOD SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, No. 26 opposite to the Oriental Bank, all the shop furniture, &c., consisting of blackwood glass door cup-boards, show cases, counters, circular, dressing and wash hand tables, arm chairs, Chubb's safe, eight lights hanging argand lamps, looking glasses, mexican lamps, flower-vases, table ornament, glass and crockery ware, best porcelain, coffee set marble clock, oil paintings, gentlemen's and children's boy's and shoes, lady's slippers, hair chignons, China tea caddy box, child's small pianofortes. No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1876.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON, NEAR OLD MARKET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khoja Dewraj Somand, and by order of Khoja Bulloobhoy Janmohmed, the mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandvee land or ground together with the dwelling-house built thereon, situate on the south side of 8th cross street in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing in measurement about 153 square yards and assessed under No. 6, and registered in the Fazendavee book under No. 22, and bounded on the east by the house of Domingo Simiona, on the west by the house of Joseph Makada, on the north by Fazendavee vacant ground and the house of Domingo, and on the south by the public road.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1876.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN FONGLIA TINDEL STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Surfoodin Khuleel Mahmed Khan, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sharifabae daughter of Shaik Emam Fooreed.

All that piece of Fazandaree ground, wherein Khoja Ludhabhoy Ebram is the Fazundar, together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the west side of Fanglia Tindel Street in new Town, in the sub-district of Mandvee without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 9 feet and 5 inches in breadth and 50 feet and 1 inch in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said public road, on the west by the sweeper's public passage, on the north by the house of Ahmed Saheb Dhakjee Jamali, and on the south by the house of Shaik Emam Bally.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

The remainder of the Invoice of fancy goods consisting of pictures in gilt frames, carriage lamps, Papia mache tea trays and teapoys, linen faced collars and shirt fronts, &c.

On account and at the risk of Nurumsey Narronjee—

P G 210-253-256/58—5 cases dyed bookmuslin.

On account and at the risk of Mehta Balmookhun Purshotumbhoy B 5 1746/48—3 cases white lappets.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable stock-in-trade of the late Hassum Munjee, consisting of best plated 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 light hanging argand lustres, 5, 6, 8, and 12 light chandeliers, wall shades, vase lamps, carriage, wall and table lamps, rich cut glassware of various patterns, best electro-plated goods; handsome porcelainware of various patterns, cutlery, flower vases, table ornaments, &c., on the top floor of Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dwarkanath Juggonnath and Feroz Mahomed, the Trustees of the late Hassum Munjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 5th, WEDNESDAY the 6th, THURSDAY the 7th, and FRIDAY the 8th days of September next, sell by Public Auction at 1 P.M. each day, without reserve on the top floor of their rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, the whole of the extensive stock-in-trade of the said deceased, of which full particulars will be shortly given.

Catalogues will be printed and the goods will be on view 8 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1876.

CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most efficacious REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. The Original and Genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London.
Sold by them and all
CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROFESSOR THORN.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, THE 26TH, GRAND SCIENTIFIC PERFORMANCE AT FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL.

THE CRYSTAL BOTTLE. (a perfect novelty.)
THE SPEAKING TABLE. (startling and perplexing)
THE DUCK HUNT. (never seen before.)
MASKS AND FACES. (unrivalled.)
THE CONCERT ON THE MOUTH HARMONICA. (The Last Rose of Summer.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs. 4. Family Tickets to admit Three, Rs. 10.
Second Class. Rs. 2. Gallery, Re. 1.
Tickets to be had at M. BRESLAUER and Co.'s
Doors open at 8 : to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA :

OR

REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.

BY

LEWIS G. HYNES, of H. M.'s Mint.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, called "THE TRUSTEES' and MORTGAGEES' POWERS ACT 1866," and in the Matter of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of JOHN BOWMAN, formerly of Bombay, but late of Springwell House, Clapham Common, in the County of Surrey and of No. 9, King William Street, in the City of London, deceased, who died (leaving a WILL and CODICIL) at Clapham aforesaid on the 26th day of October 1875, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with Will and Codicil annexed) to whose Property and Credits was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 29th day of July last :—ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, one of the Constituted Attorneys of Sir Charles Forbes, Baronet, WILLIAM STEVEN, HORACE BRAND TOWNSEND ARQUHAR, JOHN CHRISTIE McNAIR and ALEXANDER ANDERSON WESTON, Executors of the abovenamed deceased. Notice is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being indebted or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of the said John Bowman, deceased, are required on or before MONDAY, the 2nd day of October 1876, to send to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, at No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, the particulars of such claim upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the said Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to the said Sir Charles Forbes, William Steven, Horace Brand Townsend Arquhar, John Christie McNair and Alexander Anderson Weston, as such Executors as aforesaid, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 14th day of August 1876.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Proctors, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bourdeaux.		
Chateau de Frandes	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	,, 18	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 22	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pfeffer & Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Doldesheimer	,, 18	,,
Geisenheimer	,, 18	,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 22	,,
Steinwein (in Glass Jugs)	,, 22	,,
Hockheimer	,, 24	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25	per doz. Qts.
Eugene Cliquot	,, 22-8	,, Pts.

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co.'s	Rs. 5	per doz. Qts.

BRANDY.

OLD COGNAC (Muller Freres)	Rs. 22	per doz. Qts.
Frome and Rogée (superior quality) ***	30	,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 6	32	30 13 4		
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8		
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 4		
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 6	35	32 11 4		

BOMBAY :

Medical Referee—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
Agents—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, just landed ex. TRENTHAM HALL. Rs. 18 per cask of 4 dozen quarts at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

TO LET, SPACIOUS and AIRY RESIDENCES, Rent moderate. Apply at No. 11, Grant Road opposite the Theatre.

COLABA.—A GENTLEMAN may have a HOME with a family having a Cool Bungalow open to the Sea Breeze. Apply to "X," of this paper.

NOTICES.

A. NORRINGTON & Co., 34, Great St. Helens, E. C., London, Merchants, dealing in Iron, Old and New Copper, Spelter and all Metals, Old Boiler Plates, Horse Shoes, Wire Rope, Cart Tyres, etc.—The above firm is anxious to correspond with a first-class House, well acquainted with the Metal Trade.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS,

Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

F. N. CHALMERS & Co.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Offer particular advantages, as all benefit of discount allowed by the trade is given to the Purchaser, a small Commission alone being charged. Banking in all its branches. Wines supplied to Messes and Clubs. Insurances effected. Boxes, &c., Shipped to all parts.

F. N. CHALMERS & Co., 122, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

ON MODERATE CHARGES.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and CHRONOMETERS REPAIRED AND CLEANED,
AT THE UNDERMENTIONED ESTABLISHMENT.
BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE,

WATCHMAKER.
ESTABLISHED 1832.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. S.—Repairs of every description of Jewellery executed with careful and prompt attention.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A.M. *to* P.M.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE STREET LANTERNS suitable for Municipalities, Gardens and Public Buildings. American Common and Folding Ladders, light, strong and portable.
Printing and Foolscape Papers.
Kerosine Oil, Tobacco, Turpentine, Lumber, Drills and Clocks.
Allan's Lung Balsam, a medicine very effective against all Chests and Pulmonary diseases.
Dr. Towsend's Sarsparilla.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY : 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA : 2, Chowringhee Road.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35	to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45	to 50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and ..... Rs. 27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes ..... ,, 35

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

ASQUITH & Co. invite inspection to their Large and Choice Stock of the above which include the following New Colors :—

"Carnation," "Sang de Beuf," and "Ascot Checks."

SMALL MADE KNOTS.
Spring Fastening.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The "St. Albans" Washing Twill Silk, Blue or Black, white spots	1 12	2 0
New checks and stripes	2 4	2 8
Rich plain colors, new shade	2 8	3 0

MODERATE KNOTS.
The New Shape.
"CORINTHIAN."

Rich Plain Colours, or Neat Fancy Stripes	2 12	3 2
Rich Satin	3 0	3 8

THE LATEST NOVELTY.
A great success.
"THE FOUR IN HAND."

Will tie Knot or Bow. Rich figured satin	3 0	3 8

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

Gents	White	2 12	3 8
	Doe, Military	4 8	5 0

WALKING STICKS.
A Choice Assortment.

Ash Plant, Rattans, Orange Lemon, Myrtle, Thorns from	1 4	1 8

NEW PIN SCARFS.
To suit any Collar.
THE "EXCHANGE," "GRESHAM."

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Rich plain Colors, Fancy Stripes or Spots	2 12	3 2

THE "EXCELSIOR."
Extra large to cover the Shirt.

Birds Eye Spots	2 8	3 0
Fancy Stripes or Spots	3 8	4 0
Rich Figured Satin		

MADE UP BOWS.
"Lesseps," "Park," "Eton."

Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	1 12	2 0
Large Ends to lay under Collar, all Colors	2 0	2 8

STRONG BRACES.

Light Webb. French	1 12	2 0
Guyot's New Designs	3 0	3 4
,, all Silk, for Dress	4 8	5 0
Scarlet Berlin, Extra Long	3 0	3 8
Strong Cantab	2 8	3 0
United Service Everlasting, Best Bridle Leather	3 0	3 8

UMBRELLAS.
With Fox's Patent Frames.

Best Italian Silk, Best Natural Stick	10 8	12 0
Extra Quality	13 8	15 0

WINSORS, FOR KNOT, OR BOW.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Washing Bird's Eye	1 12	2 0
New Fancy Checks	2 8	3 0
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3 4	3 10
Long Scarfs, best quality	4 0	4 8

FOLDED SILK TIES.

Black or Colored	0 14	1 0
Ditto Ditto Extra Wide	1 4	1 8
The New Wide Black Dinner Tie—The Reform	2 4	2 8

DRESS TIES.

Plain White Folded	0 8	0 10
Made Bows	0 14	1 0
Ditto with the New Square Ends	1 0	1 0

LUND'S JEWELLERY.
GOLD ON IVORY
Will Last for Years.

Front Studs	Set	4 8 5 2
Collar Studs	Each	1 8 1 10
Solitaire Studs	per Pair	5 0 6 8

18 CARAT GOLD "HALL MARKED."

Front Studs	per Set	13 8 15 2
Collar Studs	Each	9 8 10 0
Links	per Pair	24 0 27 8

NEW SCARF PINS.

Fine Gold Plain Horse Shoe, or Ruby Set, from	10 0	11 8
Oxodized Pins	2 8	3 0
Silver	4 8	5 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

REVISED Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry	Rs. 18 0	...	
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	,, 28 0	...	
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	,, 31 0	...	
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	,, 33 0	...	
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	,, 37 0	...	
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	,, 35 0	...	

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	,, 20 0	...	
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	,, 22 0	...	
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	,, 24 0	...	
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	,, 34 0	...	

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Ext a Dry	,, 46 0	24 0	
D. Vintage 1868	,, 0 0	24 0	
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d'Ay, extra dry quality	,, 40 0	21 8	
Do do in Magnums	,, 70 0	...	
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	,, 15 0	...	
FREM NET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	,, 38 0	21 0	
GEISLER'S (India special)	,, 50 0	27 8	
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	,, 49 0	26 0	
BARON LE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	,, 27 8	14 8	

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	,, 11 0	6 8	
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	,, 16 0	8 12	
HATEAU LEOVILLE ,,	,, 18 8	10 8	
PAUILLAC ,,	,, 17 0	9 8	
ST. ESTEPHE ,,	,, 15 8	8 12	
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	,, 19 8	10 12	
SAUTERNE ,,	,, 17 8	9 12	
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	,, 22 0	12 0	
CHATEAU TALENTE	,, 23 0	12 8	
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	,, 27 0	15 0	
HATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	,, 27 0	15 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

POMARD (our own brand)	,, 20 8	11 0	
CHAMBE TIN ,,	,, 21 8	11 8	
CHABLIS (our own Brand)	,, 18 8	10 8	

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Brauneberger	,, 28 8	16 12	
Do do Josephshofer	,, 33 8	18 12	
Do do Zeltinger	,, 36 8	20 4	
Do do Scharzhofberger	,, 39 8	21 4	
CREMANT BLANC	,, 30 8	16 12	

STILL MOSELLE.

Z LTINGER	,, 24 0	...	
SCHARZBERG	,, 30 0	...	

STILL HOCKS.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	Rs. 23 0	..	
RHENISH	,, 18 0	10 0	
BODENTHAL	,, 20 0	11 0	
NIERSTEIN	,, 22 0	13 0	
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	,, 24 0	13 0	
RUDESHEIMER	,, 24 0	13 0	
GRUNHAUSEN	,, 28 0	..	
HOCKHEIMER	,, 28 0	..	
JOHANNISBERGER	,, 33 0	20 0	
GEISENHEIM	,, 24 0	..	
DEIDESHEM, No. 2	,, 18 0	10 0	
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)	,, 30 0	..	
SCHARLACHBERG	,, 32 0	..	
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,, 38 0	20 0	
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	,, 21 0	..	

SPARKLING HOCKS.

SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	,, 28 8	16 8	
,, RUDESHEIMER	,, 33 8	18 12	
,, RAUENTHALER	,, 36 8	20 12	
,, JOHANNISBERGER	,, 39 8	21 12	

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD, E. J. Reserve	,, 32 0	..	

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	,, 28 0	..	
OUR OWN, * Star	,, 24 0	..	
Do do, ** Stars	,, 26 0	..	
Do do *** Stars	,, 28 0	..	
HENNESSY'S * one Star	,, 28 0	..	
Do. ** two Stars	,, 32 0	..	
Do. *** three Stars	,, 34 0	..	
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	,, 27 0	..	
Do ** two Stars	,, 29 0	..	15
Do *** three ,,	,, 32 0	..	
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	,, 23 0	..	
Do ** stars	,, 25 0	..	
Do *** Stars	,, 27 0	..	
Do V.O.S recommended	,, 35 0	..	
EXSHAW'S No. 1	,, 39 8	..	
Do No. 2	,, 23 0	..	
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	,, 27 0	..	

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s	,, 17 8	9 8	
HOLLAND GIN, Large and Small Flasks	,, 28 8	15 8	
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	,, 14 8	8 0	
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	,, 21 0	...	
RUM, Jamaica	,, 22	..	
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	,, 30 0	..	
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	,, 7 0	3 12	
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle	,, 5 8	3 0	
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	,, ...	30 0	
ORANGE BITTERS	,, 20 0	..	
BITTERS GIRONDIN	,, 30 0	..	
GINGER WINE, best	,, 16 0	8 8	
CURACAO, WYNAND & FOCKINKS, finest	,, 40 0	25 0	
MARASCHINO DI ZARA do do do	,, 40 0	..	
CHERRY BRANDY	,, 18 0	9 0	
VICHY MINERAL WATERS	,, 12 0	..	
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Plagni

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 25TH AUGUST 1876.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester continue dull and the Liverpool Cotton Market is unaltered in tone, which is still called quiet but steady, sales 8,000 bales, spot prices unchanged. To arrive Reuter's quotations, if correct, are somewhat contradictory. G. F. Western June-July shipment via Cape is quoted at 4¼d, an advance of ⅛d, while G. F. Dhollera September-October shipment Canal is given at 4 9/16ths, a decline of 3 16ds. per lb.

From New York Wednesday's telegrams report no change, ready Mid. Uplands being still at 12⅛ cents; November shipment 11 7/16 cents per lb.

The London General Produce Markets yesterday showed no change of any kind and in Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals the only movement of any kind was an advance of 5s. per ton in Silesian Spelter.

Refused Rupee Paper in London has under gone a further decline since Saturday last. Notes are now quoted at 83¾, a decline of ¼; Fours-and-a half at 84, a decline of 1; and Fives-and-a-half at 87½, a decline of ½ per cent. Exchange on India is given at 1s. 7⅞d., a fall of ⅛d. per Rupee.

The Bank of England return for the week still exhibits an exceptionally strong position, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities being 60¼ per cent. the same as a week ago. Since the return was made up £101,000 has been paid into the Bank and £326,000 withdrawn. The latter, however, was for Lisbon, which is quite an exceptional and temporary demand, and is not likely, therefore, to exercise much effect on the general market. That it is at present so regarded is evident from the fact of the rate of discount on 6 months' bills being still quoted at 1½ per cent. Consols are still at 96⅛, but French Rentes have declined from 106½ to 106.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 52d. per oz., but from private information we are inclined to think the quotation must be almost nominal in the absence of buyers. Yesterday's P. & O. Steamer from Southampton brings £24,000 in Silver for Bombay, £194 000 for Calcutta and £168,000 for Ceylon; £386,000 in all. This affords pretty strong evidence that the scarcity reported of late is, to say the least, only comparative, and that at anything like these rates there will be a sufficient supply for anything like the demand from this side. Government evidently find it a very difficult matter to make up their minds as to a distinct line of action in disposing of their Council drafts. Change after change has been made lately, the last being a notification, which reaches us this morning, that in future £350,000 will be offered weekly, power being reserved to issue a small amount any week, carrying forward the difference to the next. Reuter does not say so, but we learn from private sources that this system has already been commenced, and that the unallotted balance of Wednesday last will be offered next week. The anxiety thus displayed to place a large amount of Council drafts when ever an opportunity occurs, must necessarily exercise a depressing effect on Exchange, as showing that Government have little hope of higher rates in the immediate future, but at the same time we think it is generally accepted as a step in the right direction. With the knowledge that Council drafts will be available every week, there will be less room for the speculative transactions which have taken place lately and to which, almost entirely, are attributable the extensive fluctuations which have occurred in the value of the Rupee. Without the "bear" operations of the Banks, we should probably never have touched 1s. 6d. for the Rupee; nor, on the other hand, should we have seen 1s. 8¾d. but for the speculative purchases of Council drafts. The legitimate business of the port has not afforded the basis for one half of the operations which have taken place in Silver and Exchange combined, the rest has been speculation pure and simple, and the sooner that is got rid of, the sooner may we expect to see the Rupee assume its legitimate level. The one stand-point from which the position should be regarded is that set fourth by the Parliamentary Committee, to which all other utterances on the subject must give way. Nothing in that report can be construed into a warranty for the Rupee being worth more than 1s. 8d. for sometime to come and nothing has transpired since the report was issued to materially alter the position. The natural course of trade may be safely left to rectify the value of the Rupee in the long run, but in the meantime these sudden jumps and reactions only retard the progress of a permanent improvement.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning at a decline of ¼d. from yesterday's closing rates, and during the day it was evident that even at this decline there were more buyers than sellers. After operations for the mail closed some of the Banks named this morning's rates, but in doing so they were evidently more influenced in keeping up values for buying purposes than anything else. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	...	1s. 7⅞d.	to 1s. 7¾d. per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 7¾d.	to 1s. 7⅞d. ,,
Credits	3 ,,	...	1s. 8d. ,,
Documents	3 ,,	...	1s. 8d. ,,
	6 ,,	...	,, minal

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 discount; 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unchanged. Fours, Rs. 101½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102½; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 104¾.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been dull, with, generally speaking, an easier feeling. Business has been almost entirely confined to Spinning and Weaving scrip in which our quotations show a tendency in favour of buyers.

In COTTON there has been nothing whatever doing to-day. Prices are nominally unchanged but there are no buyers for export.

FREIGHTS are depressed and quite nominal. There is no sailing ship on the berth for Liverpool, and by steamer the nominal quotation is £1 5 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet. We have not heard of a single transaction of importance from first hands and values are the same.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. r.		
120,000	100	all	5p.c.	Agra Bank	111
40,000	50	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
20,000	500	all	10 p.c.	Bank of Bombay	2712
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
30,000	250	all	9 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
40,000	6 125	all	6p.c.	Ho.g. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	175
37,220	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	5.6

LAND COMPANIES.

3,948	1,000	all	25	Co'aba Land Co. (New)	1,185
7,500	150	all	...	Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
1,767	1,000	1,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	470
4,000	400	all	10 do.	Port Cranning Land Company, Limited	140

PRESS COMPANIES.

450	5,000	2,850	15p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1 250xd
200	9,000	1,100	85 p.c.	Albert Co., Kurrachee..	880
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	660
200	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co	1,105
778	2,775	2,200	85 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	690
177	1,000	all	60	Bellary	735 xd.
150	250	all	12 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	210
1,000	350	all	42 p.c.	Indian Press Co.	260
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	90
1,000	1,500	all	75 p.c.	Carwar Co	900
450	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
800	1,888	all	170 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	800
800	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Dhollera P. & G. Co	175
552	1,000	all	180 p.c.	East India Press Co	1,015
1,000	150	8,250	725	Fort Press Co	1,600
3,000	50	all	33 p.c.	French Press Co	400
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	410
1,136	400	350	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	340
800	2,000	all	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,075
120	...	500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
600	500	all	15 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co	560
400	850	750	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	405 xd.
100	1,000	925	175 p.c.	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,195
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600ml
45	1,000	..	125p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co	850

Per share, for the year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

32	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra S. & W. Co...	1,985
8	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,700
30,000	100	80	...	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co	80
3	2,000	all	...	Bhowungur M. & r. Co.	1 600
9	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Bombay United	1,200
4,800	18	all	10	Bora h Mills	160
9	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,065
1	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,161
2 800	500	450	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	560
3,0 0	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	1,230
1,800	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,240
1,800	1,500	all	60p.c.	Great Eastern	1,315
2 000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
875	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Hindustan D. W. Co	1,230
710	1,000	750	...	Hydraad S. & W. Co	850
2 0	1,000	all	10p.c.	Jaywrai Ballco Mills	1,120
750	1 0	all	40p.c.	Khandsish Spinning	1,050 xd.
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,015
1,000	1,000	all	Nil	Madras Spinning Mills	1,160
625	2000	all	75p.c.	Madras U. Spinning	1,190
2,000	50	25	..	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co	35
1,200	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co	415
2,650	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,340
2,000	1,000	all	60p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,380
2,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co	2625
200	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	960
1400	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co	930
1,000	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co	415
1,000	625	all	50p.c.	Oriental Spinning	855
60	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250
1,800	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co	1,020
450	1,000	all	50p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning ..	1,080
500	500	2	200	Do. do 1/4 share	200
1,500	1,000	all	...	Shoolapore S. & W. Co	1,005
500	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	725

For share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218 7/8	8 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	103 14/8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
...	£20	65 7/8	do.	Ditto
...	£20	21 13/16	do.	Ditto
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.
...	£16	16 7/16	do.	Do. New Shares

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 19th August, 1876.

Open 1,278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	57,976	0	0
Merchandize	1,49,562	12	0
Telegraph	536	0	0
Municipal Trains	332	8	0
Total Rs.	1,68,427	4	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½miles. Total Rs.	2,00,229	7	10
Decrease	31,802	3	10

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 19th August, 1876:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	66,13,746	6	7
Other Deposits	76,.3,116	12	10
Cash Credits	5,67,941	4	7
Post Bills	5,272	6	0
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs.	2,03,00,076	14	0

Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	1,10,44,532	5	2
Govt. Securities	38,58,717	13	0
Loans	9,99 090	11	1
Account of Credits	7,06,269	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	26,70,067	11	2
Dead Stock	2,20,236	7	3
Bills of Exchange	4,58,088	14	4
Due by other Banks	1,16, 64	0	0
Rs.	2,03,00,076	14	0

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," MONDAY EVENING.

RATES for money are again decidedly easier, although financial affairs generally are in a peculiar state. The silver market at home is fluctuating violently, and it looks very much as if speculators were working in a strong way. The great holder of silver, the Secretary of State for India, has evidently great confidence in its position, and by this time he ought to know, if any one does, what amount of silver can be obtained at any thing like the late prices. Although during the present month no less than £1,700,000 of his bills have been taken at rapidly advancing rates, he has not thought it injudicious to expose another half million for sale next Wednesday, and, in addition to that, to offer still a further quarter million at 1-9. This loading has proved too much for the market here, and has led to a fresh decline in exchange, just at the moment when rates appeared to be going for a further rise. The confusion is now greater than ever, and it is not too much to say that the want of a distinctly enunciated policy by the Indian Government is bidding fair to ruin the important international trade of India and England. Everything known points to an assimilation between the values of gold and silver, but the vacillation of Government destroys confidence in working on the facts ascertained. It is now said that the German Government will require a silver currency something like double in amount what was first estimated, and it is stated that the American Government has contracted for about 18 months' supply of the Nevada mines, and it is very clearly proved that silver cannot be had in England, in any quantity, when it is wanted; still rates of exchange droop, and the Banks are buying bills at lower rates than they can, at the moment, provide silver to pay for them. The whole thing is in a state of chaos, and trade is entirely disorgaaized in consequence; rates vary almost a penny per rupee in a few days, and business cannot be arranged on any approximate estimate of what the relative financing will cost, prospectively.

Although money continues so abundant, the Bank has not further reduced its rates, and no surprise can be created thereby. The inflow of silver, actual and by Council bills, is setting towards Bombay and our Bank took a large share of last Wednesday's issue, which brought the further advance of 1 8¾, and since then short Bank bills are reported to have been sold in London at the same price. There is evidently still a strong demand for remittance to the East, China being the quarter where funds are most wanted, and that is no doubt the immediate cause of the late recovery.

The Bank of Bengal's position has improved very much the last statement showing that the cash has increased to 62¾ per cent. of the liabilities. The Government balances remain just where they were. The private deposits have increased 7 lakhs, the loans have decreased 4 lakhs, the accounts of credits, lakh, and the discounts 14 lakhs, together, showing a decrease of 56 lakhs in the public demand. Owing to changes in the other items, the cash balances are, however, only 22 lakhs stronger.

To-day's tea sales went off with spirit, prices showing about two pice to an anna advance.

Trade generally is quiet—unusually little doing in jute for the time of year.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has fluctuated violently. Before the close of the last mail, six months' sight Bank bills had been sold at 1-8¾, and documents at 1-9, and the latter were subsequently negotiated at the same rate for to-morrow's mail. Since the last sale of Council bills, rates have drop ed. Although the price for these showed a further rise of more than one per cent, ideas had become so excited that better was expected, and the Banks have been difficult to deal with by remitters. Document bills have gone at from 1-8¾ down to 1-8¾, and some even to 1 8¾, while the nominal closing rate of Saturday Bank bills were sold some days ago to a moderate extent at 1-8¾ to 1-8¾ six months' sight, and at 1-8 to 1-7¾ telegraphic, sellers not being overanxious to sell. On Saturday afternoon it was reported that silver had sustained a severe drop in London, the price having gone to 51¾d. from 51d. a few days previously; additional depression ensued here, and this morning it was very difficult to get selling quotations at all from the Banks. Subsequently a few transactions took place at 1-17⁄32 six months' sight, and 1-7⅞ three months' sight, also in documents at 1-8, but the general rate for the latter did not go quotably under 1-8 to 1-8¼. This afternoon a steadier feeling is apparent and Bank bills are being offered at 1-7⅞. Quotations must, however, be given at an unusually wide range, the market being so very unsettled.

Bank telegraphic transfer	1s. 7¾d.
Bank bills, on demand	1s. 7½d. to ⅝
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 11/16d. to ⅝
Do. 6 ,,	1s. 7¾d. to ⅝
Credits and clean private paper, 6 months' sight	1s. 8d. to ⅛
Document bills, ditto	1s. 8¼d.

France.—The rate for document bills has declined to ƒ 2-12 three months' sight and ƒ 21⅜ six months' sight.

Bombay is about the same as before, demand at ⅛ per cent. discont to par, and sixty days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount, Bank bills.

China—Nothing at all doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There has been considerable and increasing activity in the market this week, and the appearance is healthy, there being no undue excitement; rumours of approaching dividends are encouraging investments, principally in Tea Stocks, but Spinning Mills are also gaining favour.

Government Paper has been rather dull, but fairly firm in price, closing at about last Monday's figures. In the Four per cents. most of the business has been done at 1⅛ and 2 premium, but at one time they touched 1⅛. Four-and-a-half per cents. have been reported at 2¼ premium only. Five-and-a-half per cents. have rather hardened, and the transactions have been at 4¼ and 5 per cent. premium. Quotations now stand:—

4 per cents.	101⅞ to 102
4½ do.	102¼
5½ do.	101¾ to 105

East India Railway Stock has been dealt in at 282.

Bank Shares are in good demand, and a steady business is going on: Bengal's have brought prices ranging up to from 690 to 705, and are firm; National's have again brought 115, and Delhi's 170.

Tea Shares are very active, and a good amount of business has been put through, at generally advancing rates: Heolungoorie's have been much wanted, selling at from 102 up to 109; Dehing's, also, going from 67 to 70. Assam's have brought 625, Durrang's 81 to 82½, Holta's 112 to 113, Joka's 118 to 120, Kurchunpore's 94 to 95, Lower Assam's 42, Majagaran's 184 to 120, Singell's 110 to 111½, Amlchile's 135, Gowhaty's 91, Phenix's 88, Upper Assam's 36—all remaining firm.

Spinning Mill Shares may be described as firmer, with rather an improving enquiry. Budge-Budge's are again firm, bringing 75 and 76, also Howrah's at 78. Oriental's have brought 65, and Seebpore's 68. Cotton Mill Scrip is perhaps most in favour, but higher prices are asked, and no transactions are recorded.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Bally Paper Mills are in some enquiry at par, and business has been done. Landing and Shipping have gone at from 55 to 57, Strand Bank Press at 5, and Watson's Press at 58.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP WATERLOO, 1,194 tons, Captain T. Grierson will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE SHIP TIBER, 923 tons, Captain E. White, will sail to-day, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 23,255 cwts linseed, 200 cwts bones, and 160 cwts horns.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. PACHAMBA, 544 tons, Captain T. H. Franks, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. J. Hore, Mr. G. G. Pope, Lieut Pringle, Messrs. Stiffle, Agin and Guthrie, Mr. T. Khuncband, thirty-four deck passengers and twenty-nine crew of s. s. JAVA.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s. s. s PERA, 1,202 tons, Captain George Hyde, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Aden and Suez, brought the English mails and the following cargo:—1 case braid, 11 packages wire, 31 packages cotton, 621 packages bar silver, 15 packages sample, 1 package wine, 1 case table covers, 1 case watches, 1 case gloves, 1 package hardware, 10 packages apparel, 1 case saffron, 4 packages silks, 20 packages books, 1 case boots, 1 case cards, 1 package paper, 14 packages specie, 6 packages provisions, 35 packages effects, 1 case hats, 20 packages woolens, 18 packages stuff, 30 packages yarns, 1 case perfumery, 50 blocks tin, 1 case stationery, 139 packages beads, and many other packages merchandise and sundries.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Pachamba (s)	Franks	Bussorah, Aug 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
25	Sir J. Lawrence	Cartmer	London.
	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Tiber, White, to London.
Ship Waterloo, Grierson, to Calcutta.

The steamer Pera, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
21	Rajah of Cochin	Coconada.
22	Rene	Covelong.
	Clotilde	Covelong.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.		
22	Prevoyeur (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—22 packages portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Deccan s—25 boxes candles, Kaleedass Roychund; 10 bottles quick silver, Vizbhookwanjee Mancukjee and 1 case claret, Mehrjee Johnston and Co; 4 cases chlorodyne, H F Soares and Co.

Renown s—20 boxes brandy, B and A Hormusjee; 2 casks iron nails, Alladin Bharmull; 25 casks beer, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 18 cases ale, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee sons and Co; 52 boxes soap, Tyebally Sultan-lly.

Tiverton—300 faggots steel, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co.

Sir John Lawrence, 3 cases to s. H F Soares and Co.

Hydaspes s—5 cases gin, Cowasjee Manuckjee and son.

Surat s—70 cases cognac, 20 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmar and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Trinacria s—35 tons pig iron, Fraser Miller.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—490 boxes brandy, Muncherjee and Eduljee Bazonjee; 1 hogshead claret, Jewaujee Eduljee sons; 30 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee; 40 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Framjee and sons.

Sumatra s—15 boxes brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—277½ cwts wheat, Abdoola Momed; 700 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza; 212½ cwts myrabollams, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—3 boxes gold bars, The French Bank; 26 bundles E teeth, Bhoychund Joomkha.

FOR ANTWERP.

Renown s—150 cwts linseed and 9,802½ cwts rape seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arago s—5,886 cwts linseed, Baili Brothers.
Australia s—1 bale carpets, G Grondona.

FOR GLASGOW.

Trinacria s—30 tons old iron, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—103 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pera s—650 bales cotton and 1,000 bales tobacco, P and O Co; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Magdala s—700 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Trinacria s—1,500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Florence Treat—4 bales cotton, Khetsedass Hurmookray.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan s—103 bales cotton, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 300 cwts sandal wood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—26TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

136 71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ruttonbhoo widow and another vs Nursey Ludha and another—Muljee and Bomonjee—Part heard.

278-75—Muljee and Bomanjee—Pranjivundass Jugjivundass vs William Loudon—Tyabjee and Sayani.

545-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahasookram Premsukram vs Framjee Mocrajee—Muljee and Bomanjee.

533-71—Muljee and Bomonjee—Nazar bin Abdool Hubib vs Nuginbhoy Dayabhoy and others—Shapoorjee and T.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

105-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Tyabjee and others vs Munchershaw Dadabhoy—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

198-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Nagoo Sayajee vs Navibai, widow, and another—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN and two Assessors MR. OSBISTON and MR. A. W. FORBE.)

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Moolchund Ruttonsey and another—Bickneli for Claimant—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 25.

Pringle, Lieut, Bombay 5th Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Anderson, Surgeon, Bombay 3rd Hussars, from leave, from Rajcote.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 25.

Whitlock, Lieut-Col, Madras 5th Regt N I, to join, to Saugor, C P.
Skinner, Capt, Bengal 3rd Regt N I, to rejoin, to Dinapore.
Freyman, Lieut, Bengal R A, on Medl Cert, to England.
Ali n, Lieut, Bombay 2-15 the Regt, on Medl Cert, to England.
McMaster, Col, Madras Asst Adjt Genl H S F, from leave, to Secundrabad.
Faulkner, Col, Bombay 2nd Prince of Wale's Own Gra, on duty, to Aden.
Hill, Lieut, Bombay 108th Regt, on sick leave, to England.
Gordon, Dy Surg Genl, Bengal Medl Dept, on duty, to Gibraltar.
Anderson, Surg, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on duty, to Mhow.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 22.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr J H Wright, 1st Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, furlough to Europe for two years, under Sec 7, of the Civil Leave Code, from the date of his embarkation, with preparatory leave from the 9th July 1876.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J F Sullivan, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Malabar, leave on medical certificate for three months, under Sec 3, Rule 1, of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with retrospective effect from the 16th instant.

His Grace the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt Edward William Dames Cox, Supt of Police, 2nd grade, North Arcot, to act as Supt of Police, 1st grade, during the absence of Capt C Alportreus, on privilege leave, or until further orders, with effect from 15th inst.

Capt George Chrystie, Supt of Police, 3rd grade, Nellore, to act as Supt of Police, 2nd grade, vice Capt H S H Cox.

Capt Charles Chas Mansel, Asst Supt of Police, Godavery District, to act as Supt of Police, 3rd grade, Godavery District, with effect from the 13th inst.

Mr F M Rodwell, Dist and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, assumed charge of the office from Mr J G Horsfall on the forenoon of the 14th inst.

Mr C J Knox, Actg Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, assumed charge of the Court from G Muttusaawmy Chettiar, Subdt Judge, on the 10th inst.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Castor, Master Attendant, Cocanada, privilege leave for three months, under Sec 12, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr Robert Richardson, Deny Collr and Mag in the Godavery Dist, to be in charge of the office of Master Attendant, Cocanada, without prejudice to his ordinary duties, during the absence of Mr J Castor, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt W H Coaker, RE, Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, privilege leave for one month and twenty days, under Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th proximo.

Maj P Montgomerie, RE, 2nd grade, and Offg Dist Engr, Presidency, is posted to the Salem Dist as Dist Engr, vice Maj J N Hunter, RE, to join at the public expense on Maj Ross Thompson's return to the Presidency Dist from privilege leave.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

On the report of the Committee for the Examination of Asst in the Civil Service, the following gentlemen have been declared to have qualified according to the standard specified opposite their respective names:—

Mr G W Fawcett, and Mr P W Moore, Second or Higher Standard.

Mr W J Tate, Mr J H A Tremenheere, Mr J D Rees, and Mr A H T Martindale, First or Lower Standard.

Mr S Stone, Commandant Sappers, is granted an extension of leave, on 6 months, forwarded in accordance with Financial Despatch to the Govt of India, dated July 31st 1872.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Col W C Rich, of the S C, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1803, and to embark from Calcutta.

Under instructions from the Secy of State for India, the six months' leave on medical certificate granted to Surgn A McClorg M B, in G O G, No 478, dated 4th Aug 1876, is to commence from the date of his leaving India under G O G, No 80, dated 8th Feb 1876.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe and the Colonies:—

Col A Francis of the S C, Ex Engr, D P W, Central Provinces, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1808, and to embark from Bombay.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

Lieut-Col Henry Yorke Trincott, having completed 12 years' service as substantive Lt Col to be Col, from the 17th Aug 1876.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Madras Staff Corps—Capts Joseph Beauchamp Leggett and Edgar Hastings Thomas to be Majors, having completed twenty years' service, from the 16th Aug 1876.

Capt John Macdougall, to be Major, having completed twenty years' service, from the 20th Aug 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gundar, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every, *Wednesday*, at 4 P.M.

Wednesday ..... Aug 23

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Thursday.

The extra Steamer of the B I S N Company despatched from Bombay every Tuesday, will, until further notice be discontinued and Mails for Ratnagiri and Vingorla will be forwarded by the regular Contract Steamer leaving on every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M. 11 A.M.

Thursday ..... Aug 31

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, has been abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined Table.

A Post Office has been established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At Gen ral Post Office. Ordinary Letters, and Letter Papers.	Register-Letters, and Parcels.	At Branch Post Office.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E.Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Cutch	4-30 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, for Uran and Panvel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WRAY—KENNEDY—August 24th, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, by the Revd. S. Stead, John Willoughby Wray, Lieutenant Bombay Staff Corps, to Ellen Louisa, eldest daughter of Major-General Kennedy, R.E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURNE—August 14th, at Simla, the Hon'ble Mrs. Owen Burne, of a son.
CAMPBELL—August 11th, at Chuprah, the wife of F. J. G. Campbell, C.S., of a daughter.
SMITH—August 22nd, at Lucknow, the wife of H. Whistler Smith, Esq., Royal Engineers, of a son.
STATHAM—August 11th, at Akyab, British Burmah, the wife of Albert A. C. Statham, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LEWIS—August 20th, at Lucknow, Amelia, the beloved child of Quartermaster F. Lewis, 13th Hussars—aged 13 months and 20 days.
ROE—August 18th, at Murree, Maude Ethel, the beloved child of Surgeon W. A. C. Roe, 21st Punjab Infantry—aged 2 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1876.

A PARALLEL between Sir Salar Jung and Mademoiselle Cinderella of fairy fame may seem somewhat far-fetched. But the idea is not unnaturally suggested by the sudden elevation of His Excellency in social and political importance, and his equally sudden fall therefrom. The good fairy, whom we may suppose to have inspired his visit to England, changed him from a mere Indian official into a Prince—which was the rank

ECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR HE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIMLA NEWS.

SIMLA, 25TH AUGUST.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Thomas Gough, having completed the qualifying period for the rank, is promoted to be Colonel by Brevet.

Colonel Young, Deputy Judge Advocate, is temporarily transferred from Rawul Pindee and Peshawur to Oudh, Allahabad and Saugor Circle, and Major Seagrim from the latter to the former.

The Maharaja of Bhurtpore arrived here last evening under the usual salute.

THE HIGH COURT OF THE N. W. PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, 25TH AUGUST.

The High Court, N. W. Provinces, closes on the civil side for the Dusserah vacation from the 28th instant. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Spankie go to Mussoorie; Mr. Justice Oldfield to Almorah; Mr. Justice Turner remains at Allahabad to perform criminal and other emergent business till the closing of the District Courts in the latter part of September.

CHOLERA AT BAREILLY.

Cholera has appeared among the Royal Irish and Royal Artillery at Bareilly.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HONOURABLE ACQUITTAL OF MAJOR PLAYFAIR.

CALCUTTA, 25TH AUGUST.

The Court-Martial on Major Playfair, late Superintendent of Hazareebagh Jail, has honourably and fully acquitted him, and the Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the finding.

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST.

The fighting before Alexinatz is still indecisive.

THE DAHOMEY BLOCKADE.

Latest advices from the Cape Coast Castle state that the blockade of the Dahomey Coast continues. The King of Dahomey is defiant and threatens to massacre the Europeans that are in his power.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

BELGRADE, 25TH AUGUST.

Prince Milan summoned yesterday evening a Consular body to the Palace. A joint mediation of the Powers has been proposed as well as an armistice.

LONDON, 24TH AUGUST AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4¼.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 7¼d.

4 per cent, Rupee Paper 83½

4½ do. do. 84

5½ do. do. 87½

3 per cent, Consols for account 96⅛

5 per cent, French Rente, 1872 106

Bar Silver 52

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes.....£20,000,000....Dec. £312,500

Bills Discounted....£15,937,500....Dec. £62 500

Bullion .....£33,875,000....Dec. £625,000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities 60⅝.

The sum of £101,000 has been paid into the Bank of England, and the sum of £326,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank for Lisbon.

Arrivals—Centurion and Miningue.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 25TH AUGUST, 9·21 A.M.

Mail steamer Geelong, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—25TH AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., thermometer 80, barometer 29·97. Fall of rain 10 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. by N. 2, thermometer 82, barometer 29·90. Fall of rain 5 cents.

MANGALORE, 9·36 A.M.—Weather fair, wind N. W, N. W., thermometer max. 78, min. 77. Fall of rain 3 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind E., thermometer 87, barometer 29·76.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind W. S W. strong, thermometer 82. Fall of rain 10 cents.

LINE REPORTS.—25TH AUGUST.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persa. Line right to London.

THE Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Tuesday the 5th September next.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore, which sailed yesterday with the English mails, took out three boxes of gold bars, valued at Rs. 3,07,000, for London, despatched by the French Bank.

THE young Maharaja of Puttialla will be installed, it is said, on the *gaddee* by the Viceroy in January, if his Excellency's plans should admit of his visiting Puttialla at that date.

Two serious accidents are reported to have occurred on the Northern State Railway; but as no intimation from the railway authorities has been received, no authentic accounts are available.

THE reports from Rangoon about the Momein insurrection are, that it is spreading, owing to the indifference of the Chinese authorities. The insurgents, at first only about 3,000, are now said to number as many as 8,000.

THE death is reported at Bangalore, on Tuesday morning, from fever, from which he had been suffering for the last eight or ten days, of Mr. Oliver, Postmaster of Bangalore. He had served in the Postal Department for upwards of 30 years and has been entitled to a pension for some time past.

THE case of Major Playfair will be found in another column, summarised by a Calcutta paper. The telegram of the decision of the court martial which we publish this morning honourably acquits him, and thus ends the principal act in what appears to be one of the greatest scandals of these scandalous days.

WE publish in another column a full report of the proceedings on the motion made before Mr. Justice Bayley on Thursday last in the matter of the estate of old Pallonjee Pestonjee of the "Adelphi" Hotel. The statement given by us yesterday was founded upon the plaint read to his Lordship, and was necessarily confined to the allegations of the plaintiff and his friends. The allegations of the other side will also be found in to-day's report.

THE *Madras Mail* reports that the Malakoff Hotel was thrown into a state of confusion on Tuesday last by the sudden death of a European, named Henry Whelpdale, a railway overseer lately returned from England, who had been residing for some time in the hotel not in a very good state of health. Deceased is said to have gone to bed on Monday night as usual, and when the servants went to his room on the following morning they found him on the floor quite dead. The Coroner's inquest, held over the body in the course of the day, returned a verdict on the evidence of the apothecary who dissected the body that deceased had died of apoplexy. His effects amounting, it is said, to upwards of Rs. 8,000 were taken charge of by the Administrator General.

THE Lahore paper says there is a rumour that Captain Massy, Assistant Commissioner, Rawul Pindee, has been ordered to Cashmere to make arrangements at the different halting places for Lord Lytton's camp. In the interests of the wretched Cashmereos, adds our contemporary, it is to be hoped that the Viceroy will follow the example of the late Sir Henry Durand, and limit his suite as much as possible. It was said that Sir Douglas Forsyth's last mission to Yarkand created a famine in all the country between Srinuggur and Leh. Lord Lytton will be the first Viceroy who has visited the valley. Lord and Lady Mayo had planned a visit to Cashmere in 1871, but the murder of Hayward was then being investigated, and the Cashmere Government being under a cloud the visit was put off.

THE friends of Dr. Balfour, late Surgeon-General, Madras, have abandoned their original intention of inviting the Sheriff of Madras to convene a public meeting for the purpose of doing honour to that gentleman; and resolved to hold a private meeting at Patcheappah's on last Wednesday afternoon "to consider the best mode of recognizing his services to the community of Madras." The Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan will preside. It is not easy, remarks a Madras paper, to understand Dr. Balfour's willingness to receive an ovation from which nearly all the members of his own Department are likely to hold aloof; but this is entirely his own affair; and as the meeting is advertised as one essentially of "friends" it is removed from the area of public controversy. It is the intention of the promoters to present an address to Dr. Balfour, and to invite subscriptions for the purpose of placing his portrait in the Central Museum, an institution which is under many obligations to him.

THE reading of paragraphs similar to the following produces an agreeable titillation of the sub-lingual glands. The Calcutta *Daily News* writes:—"We had on Monday the pleasure of inspecting a splendid necklet which has been mounted by Messrs. Hamilton and Co. of this city for the Puttialla State. The necklet consists of numerous large 'table' diamonds, the property of the State, which give a massive character to the work, and seem to convey an idea of enormous value. But the ornament owes its impressive beauty to the mounting by the jewellers, who have 'framed,' as it were, each of these massive diamonds in a series of brilliants that give the real sparkling and resplendent character that we usually associate with the first of precious stones. It may give some idea of its splendour when we state that there are twelve hundred of these brilliants, most of them of a size and character that a lady would wear on her finger. The mounting must have been a delicate piece of work, and is done in gold, though the English taste would have been to mount in silver. The value of the necklet complete is said to be about four lacs of rupees. The ornament was of course intended for the late Maharaja; but it will suit the present one, when he has grown up to it."

A TELEGRAM to the *Standard* from Constantinople, published on 1st August, gives the following items of news:—

The issue of paper money will commence immediately. The amount of the first issue will be three millions of Turkish pounds. The notes will be taken in payment of taxes, but not in payment of customs dues, the Custom post or telegraph offices. It is said that the notes will be for one hundred, fifty, twenty, ten, and five piastres. The par value of five piastres is ten pence, but the statement as to the values of the notes requires confirmation. Four presses are ready to print the notes, but the order to strike off the notes has not yet been given. The measure is regarded with general dismay. The Grand Vizier was with great difficulty brought to agree to it.

The superior commission appointed to revise the sentence passed on the Governor of Salonica has sentenced him to one year's imprisonment. He had previously been only suspended from employment for a year.

The commission sitting at Philippopolis to inquire into the nature of the alleged outrages on Christians continues to punish the Beshi-Bazouks who are convicted of having committed cruelties during the late insurrection. A Bulgarian journal has been suppressed for bringing odious accusations against the civil and military authorities of the province, and for assisting to carry out the designs of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committees.

The turbulence and the excesses of the volunteers at Smyrna have greatly alarmed the Christian inhabitants, who have petitioned the Government for protection.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

THE last day at Goodwood was not so largely attended or so successful in other respects as the previous ones. A good field of 23 horses, however, started for the Chesterfield Cup, which was again won by last year's winner, Coomassie, to whom Monaco, this year's winner of the Stewards' Cup, ran second.

The stewards of the Jockey Club have held an inquiry into the conduct of Mr. H. Slowburn, the owner of Mystery, in entering his horse at Huntingdon when he had been published as a defaulter, and the result is that the horse has been disqualified and the owner warned off all courses where the Newmarket rules are in force for life.

John Griffiths, the Manchester labourer who was found guilty at the Chester Assizes of causing the death of two persons by the careless manner in which he erected the Grand Stand on the Roodee at the last Chester meeting, has been sentenced by Mr. Baron Cleasby to four months' imprisonment.

The Brighton meeting opened very successfully. Chancellor, who carried off the Brighton stakes, beating the American horse Mate, and Cato, is to be sent out to India, for what purpose is not stated. On the third day of the meeting a keen disappointment was caused by the failure of the cup to produce a contest, Preakness being allowed to walk over. The cause is said to have been the extreme hardness of the training grounds, which has stumped a large number of horses.

In his "Racing Notes and Anticipations," *Asmodeus*, of the *Standard*, writes about the St. Leger as follows:—"July has very nearly run its course, Goodwood has passed, and yet the interest attaching to the decision of the St. Leger is of the slightest possible kind. The reason of this marked apathy is not far to seek, for the great event on the Doncaster Town Moor seems little more than a question of health for Kisber, and the Derby winner is doing so well at the present time that there appears every reason to believe he will be delivered at the post as fit as he was when he won the Epsom contest. Forerunner, Skylark, and Coltness each won races at Goodwood last week, and another three-year-old, at one time much talked about in connection with the classic races, sustained further humiliation. This was All Heart, who was beaten so readily by Coltness as to make it evident that he is a moderate horse, and it is not likely that there will be a reserve price put upon him at Lord Rosebery's sale in the Cesarwitch week. Thrice this season Forerunner has defeated Skylark fairly and squarely, so that there is little need to look beyond the Rassley horse for a good place investment in the St. Leger. Coltness is a most improving description of animal, and it is to be regretted that he did not oppose Skylark in the three-years-old Biennial last week, for the opposition of the best three-year old at Heath House and Mr. Houldsworth's colt would have proved exciting. As Springfield is not engaged in the St. Leger, Forerunner came out of the Goodwood ordeal as the best of the colts that will perform in the Doncaster race that took part in the events of the ducal meeting, and though Robert Peck works wonders with his horses, I do not think that all his skill will enable him to make Forerunner good enough to beat Kisber in the St. Leger, though that Palmer's son will finish in the first three seems something tantamount to a certainty. The reports from Newmarket are to the effect that Kisber is doing well, and he does not appear to have missed many days at exercise of some kind or another since his return from France, which country appears likely to supply a couple of St. Leger candidates in Enguerrande and Camelia, the former of whom may take a lot of beating out of the third place though for the first and second horses I should not care about looking beyond Kisber and Forerunner."

Cricketers have been as busy as they ordinarily are at this season of the year. The match between Kent and Surrey, which we alluded to last week as having been commenced, has resulted in a victory for Kent with six wickets to spare, the totals being:—Surrey, 271 and 181; Kent, 363 and 90 for four wickets. The principal scorers on both sides were:—Kent: Mr. V. K. Shaw, 74 and 24; Mr. C. Absolom, 0 and 23; Mr. W. Yardley, 92 and 1; Lord Harris 42 and 7; Mr. Foord Kelcey 88; G. Hearne, 31; Mr. F. Penn, 6 and 23 *not out*; and Mr. W. Willis, 20and 7 *not out*. Surrey, H. Jupp, 70 and 4; Mr. W. W. Read, 106 and 4; Pooley, 7 and 36; R. Humphrey, 7 and 49 *not out*; Mr. L. A. Shuter, 3 and 30; G. Elliot, 13 and 21; and Mr. A. Chandler, 22 and 0.

The match between the M. C. C. and Ground *vs.* Rugby school proved a very one-sided affair, as did also a match between the M. C. C. and the Uppingham school eleven. The first match was won by the Marylebone in one innings and with 18 runs to spare, and the second resulted also in favour of the Marylebone with eight wickets to the good. In the M. C. C. *vs.* Rugby match, the scores were—M. C. C., 273; Rugby 68 and 187; and in the M. C. C. *vs.* Uppingham contest, the totals were—M. C. C. 232 and 28 for two wickets; Uppingham, 195 and 162 all told.

Nottinghamshire, in the match with Gloucestershire, lost by six wickets. On the first innings, the Notts men had 10 runs to the good, but later the tables turned completely and at their second attempt they were all disposed of for 97, as against Gloucestershire's 109 for four wickets. The complete scores are attached:—

NOTTINGHAM.

R. Daft, c and b G. F. Grace.	35	run out	30
W. Oscroft, b G. F. Grace ...	0	b W. G. Grace	0
W. Barnes, c J. A. Bush, b G. F. Grace	15	c J. A. Bush, b G. F. Grace	0
Selby, l b w, b W. G. Grace..	7	b G. F. Grace.....	1
A. Shrewsbury, c W. G. Grace, b Miles	36	c R. E. Bush, b W. G. Grace.....	9
W. Clark, c J. A. Bush, b Miles.....	17	c J. A. Bush, b W. G. Grace.....	4
J. Taylor, b E. M. Grace.....	2	c J. A. Bush, b W. G. Grace.....	0
A. Shaw, b E. M. Grace	21	c Gilbert, b G. F. Grace	25
Tye, c W. G. Grace, b E. M. Grace	4	c E. M. Grace, b G. F. Grace.....	12
W. Padley, not out	5	c E. M. Grace, b W. G. Grace.....	10
Morley, st J. A. Bush, b Miles	0	not out.....	0
Bye, 1; leg-bye, 1; wides, 5.	7	Byes, &c.....	5
	149		97

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. W. G. Grace, c Oscroft, b Shaw.....	60	b Tye	26
Mr. W. R. Gilbert, c Tye, b Shaw	6	c Tye, b Shaw	11
Mr. F. Townsend, c Clark, b Morley	7	not out.....	43
Mr. G. F. Grace, c Shrewsbury, b Morley	2	c Taylor, b Morley...	2
Mr. W. O. Moberley, b Morley	17	not out.....	23
Dr. E. M. Grace, l b w, b Shaw.	0	c and b Shaw.....	3
Mr. E. J. Taylor, c Oscroft, b Tye	25		
Mr. R. E. Bush, c Tye, b Shaw	6		
Mr. J. Cranston, b Tye	0		
Mr. J. A. Bush, b Shaw	7		
Mr. R. F. Miles, not out	3		
Byes, 4; leg-bye, 1; wide, 1	6	Bye	1
	139		109

Against Surrey, however, Nottingham showed to better advantage, securing a victory with ten wickets to spare. Surrey scored 83 and 142, and Nottingham having put on 153 at the first attempt, only 73 runs were required to win, which number Oscroft and A. Shrewsbury ran up in their second innings without losing a wicket. The following are the complete scores:—

SURREY.

A. P. Lucas, Esq., c Morley, b Tye	0	c and b Shaw ...	31
Jupp, c Butler, b Tye.....	5	b Shaw.....	50
R. Bell, Esq., c Morley, b Shaw ...	1	b Shaw.....	3
W. W. Read, Esq., run out	21	c Butler, b Shaw	3
Elliott, c and b Shaw	11	c Tye, b Shaw..	13
R. Humphrey, c Barnes, b Morley.	3	b Tye	1
Pooley, not out.....	15	b Tye	1
Palmer, st Butler, b Shaw	2	c Daft, b Tye...	5
Jones, c Daft, b Morley	21	c Daft, b Shaw.	4
Southerton, c Oscroft, b Shaw	1	not out.....	14
Street, c Oscroft, b Shaw	0	b Tye	0
Byes, 2; wide, 1	3	Byes, 5; leg-byes, 7; wide, 1 ...	13
	83		142

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Daft, c Humphrey, b Jones	24		
Oscroft, c Humphrey, b Jones.....	16	not out	37
A. Shrewsbury, c Lucas, b Jones...	0	not out	34
Selby, c Pooley, b Street	23		
Barnes, c and b Street.....	7		
R. Tolley, Esq., b Street.....	25		
Butler, l b w, b Southerton	1		
A. Shaw, b Street.....	16		
Clark, b Jones	15		
Tye, c Jones, b Southerton	11		
Morley, not out.....	1		
Byes, 2; leg-byes, 6	8	Byes, 2; leg-byes 2	4
	153		75

Three important matches were commenced the day before the mail left, viz:—M. C. C. *vs.* Cheltenham College, North *vs.* South and Lancashire *vs.* Sussex. The first day's playing in these matches resulted respectively thus. The Marylebone and Cheltenham elevens each had a complete innings, and their totals were M. C. C. 231 and Cheltenham, 57; the South against the North scored 159, and the North put on 6 without losing a wicket; and Lancashire against Sussex was credited with 67, the latter opponents getting 17 without having their number diminished. Of the 159 runs scored by the South against the North, Mr. W. G. Grace made 126, and Pooley 14, and there being 5 "extras," the remaining 9 men put together the large number of 14 by their united efforts.

The chief event of the week in acquatics was the match between E. T. Jones and J. B. Johnson, both of Leeds, and the two fastest swimmers that have ever been known, for the swimming championship of England, which took place on the Thames, over the course from Putney aqueduct to Hammersmith Bridge. Johnson is the better known of the two men, owing to the practical joke he played some time ago in diving off London Bridge to rescue his brother, who, if occasion had required could have swum down to Woolwich, and twice his native attempt to swim across the English Channel. Johnson chose the Middlesex side of the river, and had about four seconds start, but Jones passed him before he had gone above 50 yards and gradually drew clear away, being 30 yards ahead when half the distance was swum, and 60 yards in advance at the close. The time (35 minutes 25 seconds) was slow, but the tide was very unfavourable, the distance being quite equal to 2,000 yards in still water. Both men swum the overhand stroke with one arm out of the water. Johnson is by far the more elegant swimmer, but Jones, who has a curious double leg stroke, his legs passing each other and then coming back with a quick movement, has a wonderful turn of speed. He is no doubt the fastest swimmer over any ordinary course that has ever been known. The match created immense excitement, the number of spectators on the river, the banks, and the bridges being greater than even at the Varsity boat race, or at the recent international sculling match.

The swimming championship of Scotland was decided recently, and fell to Robert Wilson, of Glasgow. James Henderson, of Glasgow, was second, and Wylie, last year's champion, third.

The Moulsey Regatta was the most successful in point of attendance at any rate, that has been held. The most interesting race of the day was the Senior Fours (coxwainless). The first heat was a walk over for the Moulsey B. C.; but in the second heat the London Rowing Club four steered with consummate skill by the veteran Gulston rowing two, beat the West London R. C. by two lengths. At the finish of the race the London R. C. boat, easying, perhaps, a trifle too soon, the West London boat ran into them, the latter injuring their boat to a considerable extent. In the final heat the Moulsey boat beat the London by two lengths. For the Junior Eights, the first heat fell to the Kingston R. C., who defeated Grove Park by three-quarters of a length. In the second heat the Thames R. C. came in half a length ahead of North London R. C., the London R. C. being third. The final heat was won by the Thames R. C. boat, who defeated the Kingston boat by three-quarters of a length. In the Senior Eights the Moulsey boat defeated in the first heat the West London R. C. by three-quarters of a length, and in the second heat the Thames R. C. defeated the London R. C. by one length. The final heat fell to the Moulsey crew, who defeated Thames by a quarter of a length. The Junior Fours was won by the London R. C. beating the Kingston R. C. and the Royal Engineers; and the Junior Pairs proved an easy victory for C. F. Russell and E. Fuller (Waldegrave R. C.), who beat the North London R. C. pair by six lengths. Some scratch eights brought the regatta to a conclusion somewhat after the time mentioned in the programme.

The great annual meeting of the International Gun and Polo Club has been commenced at Preston, near Brighton. On the first day, there was a large and fashionable attendance, and the weather was delightfully fine. The winner of the chief prize in the shooting competition was Mr. C. H. Walmsley, who carried off a very handsome cup, presented free by the Club, whilst Captain W. F. Leighton was fortunate enough to win a London made breech-loader, beating 39 others. In the adjoining enclosure there was a large company assembled to witness the polo match, Military *vs.* Civilians, tent-pegging, tilting at the ring, polo pony races, and other sports. In the match some excellent play was shown, and the ground being in magnificent order the ball travelled very fast. The Civilians were the ultimate winners by two goals, scoring five to their opponents' three. Captain W. R. West, of the Royal Horse Artillery, was very skilful in illustrating the art of tent-pegging, tilting, &c., and was much applauded upon his successes. A pony polo race, in which there were five runners, was won by Mr. Hugh Owen's Bolster, which defeated Captain Coventry's Primrose by a length.

A billiard match of 500 up was played between Cook and Stanley at the Alexandria Palace, Cook allowing 125 points. The champion played in his usual skilful manner, and when he got into the second hundred, by capital all round play, he got on to the spot, and put together 124, holing the red 20 times in succession. His next best break was 108 (28 spots), and when Stanley had reached 299, Cook ran out with an unfinished break of 37.

INFANT LIFE.—The safest Remedy for Children cutting their Teeth is Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, an innocent application, *which is not considered as a medicine but is used only on the Gums.* It contains no narcotic, nor anything that can injure the most delicate Infant. It cools the heated Gums and gives immediate Relief. Prepared only by Barclay & Sons, Farringdon street, London. Price 2s 9d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists.—Agents: TEACHER AND CO., Bombay.

GOSSIP FROM AGRA.

AGRA, 22ND AUGUST.

As an old inhabitant of Duckland, and one who takes a deep interest in everything likely to interest, amuse, or instruct the dear old Ducks, I purpose from time to time, as the spirit moveth, to favour them with some of my effusions. Having arrived here during the height of the hot season, you need not be surprised to hear that of the many sights for which Agra is so famous I have seen but little. With the thermometer at 100 and odd in the shade, exercise of the mildest description possible has been the exception and not the rule. No delightful sea-breezes here such as are blowing the whole year round in Bombay, but a steady hot wind the whole day and night, causing everyone to keep as much as possible behind wet tatties and under punkahs in full swing. However, I am glad to say that this is now over, and we can enjoy a little exercise in the evenings without much fear of falling down in an apoplectic fit. Agra is at present fearfully dull, the only amusement to indulge in being badminton. When I read your almost daily accounts of football, cricket and polo matches, I am ready to die of envy that I, miserable mortal, should be debarred the happiness of exhibiting my prowess on your Esplanade before the belles of Bombay.

But I have some consolation in the thought that our time will soon be coming, and in two or three months we would not change places with the most envied of you, as we shall pass away life in one continuous whirl of fun, frolic, and amusement. I notice that the Rev. Ward Maule will be away from you for three months on leave; even during that short time I am sure his genial smile and cheery voice will be missed much by those who have the pleasure of coming into contact with him. I was very delighted to read in a leader of a few days back your pertinent remarks *re* "Fuller case," and quite concur with you that Lord Lytton has rather "put his foot into it"—a predicament he will, in my humble opinion, have a deal of difficulty extricating himself from. Party feeling here runs high, and there's not a European whom I have met here, who does not fully sympathize with both Mr. Leeds and Mr. Fuller and condemn the Viceroy in no measured terms on his ill-advised minute. Mr. Leeds, I may say, is held in high esteem here by every one who has had any opportunity of noticing the conscientious way in which he has hitherto performed all his duties, and his suspension from duty is considered harsh, severe, and somewhat tyrannical. It strikes me Dizzy will soon regret he "lit on" such a treasure as Owen Meredith for the Government of India. The warning hands of my clock tell me that is time for all honest people to be in bed, so &c., &c., for the present.

PHEASANT.

HOW TO TREAT NATIVE SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in your to-day's issue a virtuous howl of indignation from a Briton who styles himself one disgusted. I presume this unfortunate and unhappy man has worked himself into that state of mind over "A Long Sufferer's" letter and my "receipt" to the same, although from his letter it is difficult to come to any conclusion as to what he is driving at.

Your correspondents are, of course, perfectly entitled to their own opinions on the subject of how native servants ought to be treated and to use as strong language as they choose, but may I ask "A Disgusted Briton," "An Englishman," "An European," and not forgetting the editor of the *Times of India*, a straightforward question? Have they never, on any occasion, struck a native? If they can answer in all honesty, No, I make them the lowest of the low salaams as the most righteous of men; but if they admit the soft impeachment, then I would remind them of the old saying that people living in glass houses should not throw stones.

Nobody denies to Europeans, more strongly than I do, the right of indiscriminately "licking niggers;" but that under certain circumstances it is absolutely necessary to administer corporeal punishment to one's native servants every man out here must admit who does not go in for Exeter Hall. A man blessed with an old and steady "nokur" is in a position to turn up the whites of his eyes to heaven and to declaim against the cowardice, brutality and ruffianism of striking a native; but should he afterwards possess a young boy or *gharawalla* with a great partiality for *beories* or *bhang*, not to speak of other delicacies, and who has the failing of persistingly forgetting your *hookums*, or who is so idiotic that it is with the greatest difficulty that he is made to understand what is wanted of him, then I think a change would come over the spirit of his dream and he would not deem it so cowardly, brutal and ruffianly to administer corporeal admonition to the erring one.

A master has but four ways of correcting or trying to correct his servants. 1st way, talk seriously to the defaulter and try to make him see the error of his way. 2nd way, cut his pay. 3rd way, kick him. 4th way, dismiss him.

No one but a mild, be-spectacled philanthropist would try the 1st method. To cut a servant's pay is to be bothered and pestered at all the most inconvenient times by a wailing moaning wretch, whose oft repeated *gureeb admi* becomes at last so insupportable that you give in. If you happen to be not easily worried and stick to the rupee you have to cut from the complainant's pay, you simply drive him to make it up one way or another, and at the end of the month you find your bazaar bill very heavy, or your gram is not sooner than it ought to be. For as these fellows have generally a host of relations to support, it is evident that it is impossible for them to lose one out of ten rupees a month. To dismiss a servant is simply a mistake. As a rule, the servant you engage as a "remplaçant" is even worse, and heaven help the man who is always changing his servants! So I contend that judicious corporeal punishment is the easiest and pleasantest (for all parties) manner of correcting your native servants, and the brutality, cowardice and ruffianism only exist in the minds of such virtuously indignant gentlemen as your correspondents and similar cackling old women.

Let either "An European," "A Disgusted Briton," or the polite editor of the *Times of India* try and reduce from my service my *gharawalla* or any of my servants, by the temptation of extra pay, and I feel certain that these gentlemen will find that "Toolsee" prefers staying with HIS MASTER.

ADDRESS TO SIR SALAR JUNG.

THE following is a translation of the Address presented to His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., by the "Anjuman-i-Islam," Bombay:—

To His Excellency Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah Surab Ali Khan Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I., in his fortune to be favoured.

Your Excellency having just landed after your journey to Europe, and this great city of Bombay being the first to hail your presence on your way to your own country, we the representatives of the Anjuman-i-Islam, desire respectfully to approach your Excellency. Your Excellency is so deeply concerned in the welfare of India and God the Almighty for the having bestowed upon your Excellency high position and great capacities—and for the reason that your Excellency is the Prime Minister of so great a Mahomedan State as Hyderabad and on account of the glory of the Nizam's dominions (which in this country is the place of security and rest for the Moslems)—it is becoming of us and our bounden duty to pay these our respects to your Excellency on this joyful occasion.

The honours which your Excellency has received in London, and in other great cities, have highly delighted the natives of India, and more especially have the Mahomedans shared this delight, among whom are the members of the "Anjuman-i-Islam." The accident that happened to your excellency at Paris has deeply affected the hearts of us all, and we pray that Almighty God may speedily restore your Excellency to perfect health. We also pray that your Excellency may long live to enjoy the honour and dignity of your exalted position.

In conclusion, it is the earnest desire of the Mahomedans, which the members of the Anjuman share, that the existing alliance and friendship between the British Government and the Government of the Nizam may be firm and close. And they hope that your Excellency's experiences during your late journey may bear fruit in extending improvements and forwarding the civilization of the Nizam's territory, from which we trust the people will be benefited and improved. Finally, we pray that your Excellency may arrive in safety at Hyderabad, and have a joyful meeting with your family and friends.

May the sun of your Excellency's fortune ever shine.

C. TYABJEE, President.

GHOOLAM MAHOMED MUNSHI, Secretary.

Bombay, August 24, 1876.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 24th August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 746
Temperature of the Air.....	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76 8
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·879
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=9).	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·5
Minimum do. do. read at 9-30 a.m.)..	78·2
General Direction of wind.....	WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	389
Fall of Rain	0·40 inches.
Total fall during the month'.....	1·90 "
" " year	38·57 "

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AURUNGABAD, 24TH AUGUST.

DURING the first days of this week we were treated to a few garrotting cases,—old women and children knocked on the head and their bangles and anklets stolen. We heard of no less than three of these. The ruffians veil their faces as they approach their victims to get off clear.

On the night of the 22nd, however, the villians undertook a bulgary on a large scale. Mr. Kyte's house in the centre of the cantonment was entered by breaking a pane of glass in the door and drawing the bolts. The villian who entered had carried out of the room in which Mr. Kyte was sleeping two or three boxes and rifled them in the compound, and was entering for a fourth when some inmate heard the noise. An alarm was raised, the house-breakers making off with nearly Rs. 200, some jewellery and clothing. Thanks to goodness they have been caught, at least four of them; one, it is said, a policeman, and another notorious character, an ex-member of the useless force. It is to be hoped they will cross *kala panee* as it is now dangerous to live in the cantonment. F.

BOMBAY.

ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Mahomed Ebraim, was yesterday fined Rs. 6 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting Sulliman Rustomkhan, a hack buggy driver.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named George David Cafe, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

A DISHONEST BOATMAN.—Govind Gopall, a tindal of a boat, was yesterday sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for stealing twenty-three bottls of beer, the property of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

EVADING RAILWAY FARE.—A Mahomedan, named Shaik Imaum Alibhoy, was yesterday fined Rs. 3.2.0 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for travelling in a carriage of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company on the day previous, and evading the payment of the fare.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Gilbert Leede, a seaman of the British ship Bessie H., was yesterday sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT.—A suit brought by Mahomed Khan Mazarally *vs.* Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed and another was called on yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court. The two defendants appeared in person, but the plaintiff did not appear. Judgment was accordingly entered for the defendants by default.

A TRIPLE CHARGE.—A noted character, named Meer Ally Dost Ally, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on three separate charges of theft preferred against him by three different parties. On the first charge he was sentenced to be flogged twenty stripes, and for the remaining two charges he was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

FABRICATING AND TRANSMITTING A FALSE TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGE.—This case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Paruck, a student of the Grant Medical College, stands charged, at the instance of Sorabjee Darashaw Captain, with fabricating and transmitting a false telegraph message. Mr. Munsooklall, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Craigie (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen) for the defence. The evidence of one more witness was taken for the prosecution and the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 1st proximo.

A NEW PENSION FUND FOR WIDOWS AND CHILDREN.—At a meeting held on the 24th instant at Kalbadevie a fund to be called "Bombay Widows and Children's Pension Fund" was established on the basis of the rules of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund which works most satisfactorily. The Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund provides pensions for the families of Government servants only, but there are no means to enable those who are employed in mercantile firms, banks, &c., to secure pension for their families. It is intended for the present to fix Rs. 50 as the maximum amount of pension to be subscribed for and Rs. 5 as the minimum.

A SUIT BROUGHT BY A JUDGE.—At the High Court yesterday, a suit was called on before Sir Charles Sargent in which Rao Bhado

already been reported to the Inspector General—but to conceal his innocent design of making his own reply rather more pleasant reading for Mr. Beadon than it would otherwise have been. The point, originally of no importance, becomes significant in the light of Sir Richard Temple's solemn pretence of believing that a Superintendent, who had allowed his originally written reply to be copied and sent on, had some dishonest motive in concealing the civility which he afterwards desired to show to Mr. Beadon. The question whether the new scale of diet was or was not introduced more than once, seems to have been clearly enough settled in the evidence already printed by us, from which it appears indeed that, though on a later date, the jailor had, contrary to orders, attempted to introduce the new diet, he had been arrested by a reprimand from the Superintendent. But what is of more importance to a proper consideration of the charge made against the Superintendent is, that he had caused the Inspector General to be kept informed of his proceedings, that those proceedings had been entirely approved by the Inspector General, and that to him it must have been a matter of indifference what a mere official visitor like Mr. Beadon thought or said about his proceedings.

We now come to the next scene in this curious drama. On revisiting the Penitentiary again, on the 28th November, 1874, when Major Playfair, and Mr. Winter the jailor, were both absent in Calcutta giving evidence in the High Court in an important murder case which had cropped up in the interval, Mr. Beadon seems to have glanced over Major Playfair's replies, to his last remarks, and to have disapproved of them altogether. This disapproval Mr. Beadon proceeded to express in two places, one in the margin opposite Major Playfair's remarks, the other a few pages further on in the visitors' book, in the proper place for the visitors' remarks. It is of some importance to bear in mind that this double expression of opinion took place at the same time. On the margin opposite Major Playfair's first correction, Mr. Beadon wrote the following words :—

"No. I mean re-introduced.—H. B."

This was on page 163 of the visitors' book. Further on, *i. e.*, in pages 167 and 168, he wrote at the same time the further remarks which we shall presently quote; but before passing away from the few words quoted above, we may note that, according to the evidence given in the trial, the words do not seem to have been carefully blotted when written, and they made a heavy smudge on two sides of the book when it was closed—a smudge so heavy that the words could scarcely be made out. Finding that the blot disfigured the book, that the words were scarcely discernible, and that the substance of the remark was formally repeated in another page where it would certainly secure whatever attention it deserved, Major Playfair when he returned to Hazarebagh, and saw the words, ordered the jailor to erase them. Considering that this erasure left untouched the identical remark made in another place, it seems to us that any mind which could base on such an act a charge of dishonest falsification of records, betrays a singular incapacity for the exercise of judgment. But the accusation against the Superintendent now grows in gravity. We now come to the fuller remarks in pages 167-168, in which the same retort was repeated. These remarks are rather lengthy and discursive, but Mr. Beadon himself will hardly charge us with partiality, if, while professing to give only as much of these remarks as can have any bearing on the present case, we give only the following portion of them :—

"28th November, 1874. * * * I noticed in the library what I consider rather objectionable—some books of a questionable character"—Mrs. Brown on the Alabama Claims, and similar publications—tending rather to inculcate feelings of disrespect for those in authority. Mr. Larrymore (the gentleman acting for Major Playfair during his absence in Calcutta) removed some of the more objectionable of these cheap publications. The library is better without slang American novelettes and humorous productions by Mark Twain. The whole question of the tobacco allowance needs the Inspector General's consideration. Half a dozen men (say) in a ward are allowed tobacco. There is absolutely no provision whatever to prevent all the others in that ward from smoking also. Some rules whereby only smokers privileged should be in the same ward, &c., &c., * * seem to me essential to prevent this valuable indulgence being converted into an unrestrained license. *The jail, as usual, is in excellent order, perfectly clean, and the men seem in excellent spirits.* * * * I must regret that the Superintendent thought fit on a former occasion to explain what he thought I meant by certain remarks. I believe the column for the Superintendent's remarks is meant to show what action he has taken on observations and recommendations made by official visitors, and not comments on their remarks, turning their meaning to suit his ideas. Mr. Winter, the jailor, told me in the presence of the Commissioner and of Dr. Birch, that the new diet *had* been introduced, *had* been stopped, and it *had* been introduced again from the day our visit was paid. It was on this that I used the term 're-introduced.'—H. S. BEADON."

These remarks naturally divide themselves into two parts—those, namely, in which Mr. Beadon repeats the statement about the re-introduction of the diet, and those in which he offers general observations on the condition of the Penitentiary. Taking up the latter first, we find that they contain handsome testimony to the excellent order maintained in the prison, and its usual clean condition, and for the rest are made up of such recommendations as any young and inexperienced official, anxious to write his name in history, would make in any jail book. Readers familiar with the blushing efforts of young district officers are familiar with this sort of thing; and for our part we have no fault whatever to find with the objections recorded against American Slang and Mark Twainism. People differ about these things, and Mr. Beadon is entitled to preserve his severe standard of morality, which may, after all, be appropriate enough in a felon's ward. It is only rather unfortunate when severe virtue in trifles of this kind is associated with such queer proceedings as those with which Mr. Beadon himself is later on identified. It hardly seems necessary to say to any one familiar with official usages in this or any other country, that these observations, whatever light they may shed on Mr. Beadon's own character, disclose nothing at which any ordinary mind—and least of all the mind of a soldier like Major Playfair, who seems to have fought his way through the mutinies of 1857—need be intimidated. The rest of the remarks, as we have seen, go back to the introduction of the new diet. Considering that Mr. Beadon's ideas on the subject of the diet, though not necessarily of much or any importance, had still been communicated to the Inspector General of Jails; that his remarks on the present occasion were on the whole rather complimentary to the Superintendent, and that on points on which Mr. Beadon differed from the Superintendent, his remarks carried no particular weight, we confess our inability to sustain any serious argument with any mind that believes that Major Playfair deliberately omitted to send a copy of these remarks to the Inspector-General of Jails. His explanation of the matter seems to be that it was the jailor's business to forward copies of such remarks, that he was absent at Calcutta when the remarks were made, and that the Jailor forgot to copy and send them on. This explanation is borne out by the collateral circumstance that, at the time when these remarks were made in the Penitentiary Book, other and rather severer remarks were made in the books at the District and Central Jails, which were also under Major Playfair's charge and that copies of these other remarks were duly forwarded to the Inspector General by the jailors in charge of those jails. When Major Playfair returned from Calcutta, with his mind pre-occupied with the mutiny which had lately been suppressed in the Penitentiary, and about which he had come to give evidence in Calcutta, it seems to have escaped him to make any inquiry as to whether the jailors of the three prisons had done their duty in the matter of these visitors remarks. Under the remarks of Mr. Beadon last quoted, Major Playfair wrote an explanation which, as there was no room to complete it at the foot of the page, was carried on to the margin on the side the page. The paper at the foot of this page has the appearance of being erased, and Major Playfair has explained in his defence that the place on which the erasure was made originally bore his signature, but that finding that he had more to say in continuation, he erased his name and perused the remarks into the margin. Mr. Beadon, on the other hand, contends that on the space thus dealt with, there was originally an intimation to the effect that a copy of the remarks had been forwarded to the Inspector General, and that had he not seen some such intimation, he would probably have made a stir in the matter. It appears, however, that though a copy of such remarks is usually forwarded to the Inspector General, it is not usual to make an intimation to that effect at the bottom of each remark; and if Mr. Beadon desires to obtain credit for his statement amongst unbiassed men, he must first explain how it is that, though he must constantly have observed the habitual omission to make any intimation of the kind referred to, he has never on any single occasion previously considered it necessary to make any stir in the matter. In fact, as Mr. Beadon's friends must own, this unfortunate animus has rather over-shot itself in this curious blunder.

It now remains for us to notice what is really the most important charge in the indictment against Major Playfair—the charge, indeed, to buttress which all the rest seem to have been piled up together. In the middle of February 1875, Colonel Boddam, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebaugh, for whom Mr. Beadon had been acting, visited the European Penitentiary, and, being pressed for time on leaving it, requested Major Playfair to send the visitors' book to his private residence. It appears that one sheet of the visitors' book, containing four pages, hung rather loosely from it by a slight cord, and that this particular sheet contained the remarks from Mr. Beadon to which reference has already been made. Major Playfair states that finding this sheet loose, and fearing that it might be lost in transit, he ordered the jailor to remove it and to paste it in after the book was returned. Mr. Beadon on the other hand supposes that in thus ordering its temporary removal, Major Playfair desired to conceal it from Colonel Boddam's eyes. Readers who have followed us thus far patiently will probably agree that a rather diseased self-consciousness led Mr. Beadon to attach undue importance to his own remarks to which it is quite conceivable that Major Playfair may have been sublimely indifferent. For it is in evidence, not only that Major Playfair had ordered the jailor to paste the loose sheet into the book, where all Mr. Beadon's formidable remarks would perpetually remain open to observation, but also that the loose sheet actually lay in the book at the time when Colonel Boddam first visited the jail. Major Playfair could not of course at that time have been aware that Colonel Boddam, instead of pursuing the usual course of examining and writing in the book on the spot, would ask to to have it sent to his house. The last consideration to be taken into the balance at this stage is that Mr. Beadon, though nolonger in official harness, was still living with Colonel Boddam, and might, he depended on to find out that the page containing his invaluable suggestions had been temporarily abstracted. Altogether, at this stage of the proceedings, it seems a simple marvel how any one not hopelessly blinded by conceit, and not utterly ignorant of the motives which usually influence men of the world, could for a moment seriously suppose that Major Playfair had actually been over-whelmed by Mr. Beadon's observations and was studiously suppressing them from the gaze of Colonel Boddam. Whatever the remainder of the universe, however, may think of this or any other matter, Mr. H. S. Beadon was not, apparently, to be done out of the satisfaction which the thought of Major Playfair's timidity afforded him; and much as a beggar placed on horseback is Beadon's delight to ride to the devil, we next find this model of civilian courtesy and official propriety relieving his mind in the following letter to Major Playfair—a letter be it noted which he wrote without for a moment considering it necessary to make any kind of injury into the truth of the extraordinary suspicions which he chose to harbour :—

"February 20th, 1876.

"Sir,—I was thunderstruck to-day on opening the Penitentiary Jail Visitors' Book to find that you have cut out four pages, and have scratched out from page 163 certain marginal words which I wrote in comment on your remarks on that page.

"My first impulse was to report the matter to the Inspector General, that you might be turned out of your appointment, but after giving the matter the most anxious consideration, I am unwilling to press the matter, if you restore to the book the pages you have cut out, and if you transmit *through me* copy of those remarks, which I made on the eliminated pages that it may be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails.

You must at the same time rewrite the words which you have erased by penknife. Unless you do all this within twelve hours after the receipt of this letter, my report of the whole circumstances will leave by the evening's post for the Inspector General.

I need scarcely point out that such an action as that you have committed is likely to cause you greater loss than the forfeiture of your appointment.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

HENRY BEADON.

The singular thing in all this is, not that a young official of mediocre parts, who had been dragged from obscurity into important appointments, in consequence of his family connexion should form an exaggerated idea of his own opinions and of the weaknesses of others, but that when a weak-minded person of this kind should commit an official and social offence of this serious kind, it should be possible for him to press his antagonisms to the verge almost of crime, and that the Government of the province, as at present administered, should afford no protection to the victims of his malice and stupidity.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN EGYPT.

A CORRESPONDENT at Alexandria writes to the *Times* under date July 25 :—

"Nine thousand men and 12 Krupp guns already gone, with 11,000 men and 24 Krupp guns to follow, complete the Egyptian contingent to Constantinople, under the command of Reshid Pasha. It is a formidable enough looking body of men, chiefly blacks, with good artillery and horses, but an incident connected with the depature of the first detachment speaks for itself. The ships were to leave at 2 in the afternoon; at noon the Governor of Alexandria was negotiating with an English firm for an advance of £10,000 on wheat in the interior. 'The troops can't go without it,' he said.

"The liquidators of an Italian bank, 'La Compagnia Italo-Egiziana, having' obtained judgment against the Daira on overdue bonds, endeavoured to obtain execution. Accompanied by an official of the mixed tribunals, they presented themselves at the Ramleh Palace, belonging to his Highness the Viceroy (at present tenanted by the widow and family of Mustapha Fazil Pasha), and formally demanded that it should be handed over to them. Needless to say that the request was refused; that the applicants were dismissed somewhat roughly from the doors; and that their sole consolation was an elaborate *proces verbal* narrating the incident.

"But the Daira of his Highness has obtained 53 verdicts against Europeans who obstinately decline to pay rent for Daira property tenanted by them. On execution being demanded the defendants opposed, and Mr. Hankman, the Dutch Judge, sitting alone in the Court for Summary Cases, stated that under the circumstances actually existing he should decline granting execution to the Government until the 20th of October. This measure becoming public was naturally supposed to be the result of united action on the part of the Judges, and considerable surprise was excited when M. Lapenna, the President of the Court of Appeal, repudiating the act of his subordinate, replaced him by the Greek Judge, M. Antoniadis. Whatever may be the fairness of allowing one party to obtain execution where another is practically unable to do so, there is little doubt that the President acted wisely in refusing to sanction, in a matter of so much importance, the act of a single Judge without the concurrence of the whole Judicial Body.

"Meanwhile the effect of the present state of things is daily becoming more serious and apparent. An entire cessation of, at all events, that class of business which gave bread to the greatest number of people is producing the utmost misery. I refer to the much-abused speculative business. Formerly a contract of 1,000 quarters of wheat changed hands perhaps 30 times before the grain it represented was shipped. To the speculating merchants it may have left profit or loss, and what went out of one pocket went into another; but it a paid 30 brokerages and it necessitated a staff of clerks or storekeepers for 30 merchants; but now that the Government sells direct to some large exporter, perhaps one brokerage goes to some one, and then it leaves the country.

"A leading broker said to me yesterday, 'My accounts used to reach £4,000, now they are barely £1,000; but how about those who just managed to make £300 a year and now can't make £50? They are living on bracelets and rings now—but afterwards?' Then there are the clerks who lived on a small capital at high rates of interest and now can get neither—the clerks dismissed by dozens. 'I can find 20 men who will work for me gratis for six months on the chance of my giving them £4 a month in winter,' said a merchant to me.

"However personal these details may appear, they must not be left out of consideration in considering the possible result to Egypt of the financial crisis. There is an enormous European populating on the verge of starvation, and it is difficult to say against whom they may turn their hand. Seditious pamphlets and placards are freely distributed in every language; robberies and crimes were never so frequent. That the Government, which has caused the evil, partly recognizes it may be assumed from the fact that free tickets to Scio by Government steamers are given to any one who applies for them."

THE DEATH OF MR. BRAVO.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

TO-DAY, August 4, (the nineteenth day of the proceedings in the new inquiry) the court opened at ten o'clock, and Sir Henry James resumed his examination of Mrs. Bravo, who further deposed that since yesterday she had made communications to her friends which she had not made before. All through her acquaintance with Dr. Gully she had been desirous of not being regarded as his mistress. Before the intimacy at Kissingen there were improper intimacies with Dr. Gully, but not subsequently. (Here the witness was overcome, and wept for some time.)

Examination continued—She informed the deceased that she had only been intimate with Dr. Gully while at Kissingen. She only informed Mrs. Cox to the same extent. No such intimacy occurred while her first husband was alive. She saw the contents of the anonymous letter to the deceased, in which she was spoken of disparagingly. It was suggested that the deceased had married her for her money.

Sir Henry James here called attention to the fact that there were several artists present who were sketching the witness. He said she was aware of that, and he requested them to desist.

Examination continued—The deceased attended assiduously to his profession. With the exception of her short visits to St. Leonards and Buscot the deceased was with her from his marriage until his death. Her income was about £3,000 a year. The deceased said he had £200 a year, but he contributed nothing to the household expenses except paying the stable-boy. A footman was kept a maid, and the deceased's mother suggested that the maid should be dispensed with. The deceased wished to please both his mother and herself (witness). She gave up the maid in order that he should not be bothered by his mother. The latter did not like witness to have anything she liked.

Sir Henry James—I believe he struck you on one occasion ?—Witness : I do not want anything said against him. He burst into tears immediately he had done it, and it was only like a child's passion; he was exceedingly sorry for it afterwards. It was all through his mother. There was never a harsh word between ourselves. During the last six weeks we were as happy as the day was long, because his mother was at St. Leonards. After the marriage her reconciliation with her family was complete. Her life had become quite different—bright and happy; and, with the exception of the first three years of her married life with Captain Ricardo, it was the happiest period of her existence. She had told Dr. Gully that it would be wiser and less painful to both parties if he should leave the vicinity of the Priory. She said as it was through her, it was only fair she should bear the burden of his rent for the remainder of the term; but he indignantly refused the offer. Hiscontinued residence at Balham was known to the deceased. He took an oath not to mention Dr. Gully's name; but it was mentioned sometimes abusively by the deceased. He said he wished Dr. Gully was dead, and that it made him angry to pass Orwell Lodge on his way to business. Referring to the events of the 18th of April last, witness stated that when she went out with the deceased in the morning she passed the house of Dr. Gully. Her habit was always to turn her head away, and she did so on that occasion. The deceased said to her, "Did you see anybody ?" and her reply was, "No, I did not look." The deceased then began to abuse Dr. Gully, and said that he thought he should never get over his feelings against him, and they had better separate. As regarded the letter he said there need be no bother about that. She thought he added, "We can each have half." Witness was much hurt, and thought it unkind, after doing everything to make him happy. (Here the witness wept again.) She did not get angry with him. She added that she also told him she was not always talking to him about the establishment he kept before he married. She was so hurt that she could not kiss him when he requested her to do so. When she refused, he said, "You will see what I will do when I get home." He looked brown in the face and most determined, as if he meant to do something violent. She was then so frightened that she kissed him. When the deceased expressed that she should go to Worthing alone, she replied that she would not be happy if he did not go with her. After leaving the deceased at the Turkish Baths in Jermyn-street, she went to the Co-operative Stores and obtained some hair-wash and choice tobacco for him. When her father sent her in April her half-yearly account, about £495, she handed it to the deceased, and said that if he paid it into his banking account he would have plenty of money. She did so because she did not wish him to come to her so frequently for money. After her purchases at the Co-operative Stores she returned to Balham about half past two. She thought she had a little champagne that day, but she drank no burgundy. The deceased returned about four o'clock and kissed her most affectionately, and said that he had had a very jolly lunch with her uncle at St. James's Hall. When he saw what she had purchased for him he said, "It is just like you, forgetting all the unkindness of the morning, and getting me what I like." He then appeared in the best of spirits, and told her he was going to have a smoke in the garden. Shortly afterwards, to her surprise, he came down ready for riding. They parted quite good friends, and he was away an hour and a half. When he returned, he said that the cob had run away with him. He looked very ill and was very stiff. She advised him to have a warm bath, and ordered it. Witness then spoke of the dinner of that day, and said that her husband had some lamb and bloater paste. She had marsala or sherry and he drank burgundy. She might have offered and have given him a glass of wine when he came in looking so ill and tired. He was angry at a letter received from his father, which showed that one of his letters had been opened. His father, disapproved of the deceased's transactions in stocks. Her husband said, "I will write him a shirty letter and teach him to attend to his own affairs, and not to meddle with mine." At dinner he looked ill and angry, and appeared altogether unnerved. After dinner they went to the morning-room, and witness remained about twenty minutes, going up to bed before nine. Previous to going upstairs she obtained some wine and water from Mrs. Cox. Neither Mrs. Cox nor herself went into the deceased's room prior to his entering it that evening. Witness requested Keeber to fetch her some more marsala. After Keeber left the room her husband came and kissed her, and wished her "Good night." He might have referred to her sending for and drinking the marsala; but she could not recollect. He had remonstrated with her about taking the wine, and had a horror of ladies taking much of it. Mrs. Cox had also made a similar remonstrance. To whatever extent she (witness) had acquired the habit of drinking wine, it was done after the death of her first husband. The occurrences of that day had utterly exhausted her. Whilst she was on her bed she did not hear, "Hot water, Florence," or any other words from her husband; nor did she see or hear Keeber come into the room and call Mrs. Cox, or she (witness) would have got up. She first knew that her husband was ill when Keeber came and woke her. She immediately got up and and rushed into his room. He was lying on the floor near the window. She was much frightened, and when told that Mr. Harrison had been sent for she ran downstairs in her dressing-gown (which she had never done before) and sent Lowe for Dr. Moore. Mrs. Cox appeared to be doing everything she could to assist the deceased. She could not have done more if she had been his mother or his wife. The witness had not the strength to do much. She sent for Mr. Royes Bell because the deceased had great confidence in him. Early next day she telegraphed for the deceased's father and mother, and Mrs. Joseph Bravo requested to be allowed to take and took charge of her son. It would only have produced a scene if she (the witness) had resisted the request, so she gave her permission. When she heard that he had taken poison she thought he had only taken an overdose of laudanum, and did not understand that he had taken poison with the intention of taking his life.

At the reassembling of the court after luncheon Sir Henry James stated that the examination of Mrs. Bravo would not be finished to-day, and it was then determined to call intermediary witnesses on Monday.

The witness then continued that the deceased, directly he recovered consciousness, said, "Kiss me my wife." He showed no signs of unkindness or distrust towards herself or Mrs. Cox. While suffering intense pain, he said, "O Lord, have mercy upon me! O Christ have mercy upon me!" The witness then said to him, "What have you taken, Charlie ?" but he did not reply. She sent for Sir William Gull, and Sir William said to the deceased, "What have you taken, Mr. Bravo ?" He replied, "I have taken laudanum." Sir William then said, "You have taken more than laudanum; that does not account for your symptoms." The deceased then said, "I took it myself; it was only laudanum." She did not think he was poisoned until she learned it from Sir William, and she thought her husband's illness might have been caused by his luncheon at St. James's Hall, or by his being thrown from the cob. The witness then spoke of the deceased's habit of taking laudanum and chloroform] when suffering from neuralgia. She continued that from her previous knowledge of Dr. Gully she thought he was the cleverest medical man in the world, and knew that he had saved Sir William Heathcote's life who was suffering from sickness like her husband's, and when no other doctor could. She therefore determined to obtain his assistance. She said to Mr. Royes Bell and others in the room, "You have your own way. I must have my way, and try the last thing I can think of." She then sent Mrs. Cox to Dr. Gully, but did not conceal the fact from any one. When she returned she said they were to put mustard poultices on the deceased's back, to try a wet compress on the front part of his body, and to give him small doses of arsenicum at intervals. The doctors did not use the medicine. They knew nothing about it. She and her husband administered the arsenicum, which stopped the sickness. The witness sought that remedy as a last hope of saving her husband. When Sir Henry James put the question, "Did he make any request before dying about taking charge of you ?" the witness could not answer for a time, but, after suppressing her tears, she replied that he said, "Be kind to my darling wife, mother; she has been the best of wives to me." He also requested the witness to be kind to Kitty, a child of the person he had lived with before his marriage. Speaking of Griffiths, the coachman, the witness said he was discharged because of his bad driving. She had not the slightest knowledge that he kept antimony in the stables. She had a book in which she placed Dr. Gully's writings which she had cut from newspapers. Learning that he wished it, she sent it to him. Mr. Cox informed Dr. Gully, but not by her request, that she (the witness) was suffering from sleeplessness, and brought as a remedy a bottle of laurel water, and said that she was to use cold sitz baths and spinal washes. Upon using the baths and washes she at once obtained sleep, and consequently did not touch the contents of the bottle. With respect to the first inquest, Mrs. Joseph Bravo expressed the opinion that it would be better to hold it at the Priory. While at Brighton, after the funeral, her attention was called to statements in newspapers respecting the death of the deceased. Having brain fever while there, she supposed she must have been greatly excited. She was, too ill to sign the statement made to the Treasury on June 2. There was an occasion when the deceased' mother, on the ground of expense, objected to the wits ness having a change of air. She told the deceased that she would write his mother such a letter that she would never interfere between them again, and added that his mother did not find the money and she had no right to interfere. He was then very angry, and jumped out of bed, and said, "Now I'll go and cut my throat." He went to his dressing-room, and she fetched him back. His anger was like frenzy and soon over.

Sir Henry James then read Mrs. Bravo's statement to the Treasury, which has not yet been published, in which reference was made to an arrangement which she had made to put money to assist to the deceased in getting into Parliament, as she believed he would shine there; and to an allowance which he made to his female acquaintance before marriage. It also stated that the deceased had no religion, and had only been to church three times at her request and had requested her to marry again and forget the past. In most other respects the statement agreed with the evidence given by Mrs. Bravo. The witness then, in answer to a question put by Sir Henry James, said that she never heard of the word "antimony" until her husband's illness. Except what she had stated she had no knowledge of how the deceased came by his death. This concluded Sir Henry James's examination.

Mr. Lewis then proceeded to examine Mrs. Bravo, who said that the deceased had written her letters, and they were in her possession. She had all the letters he had written to her, and would send for them if necessary. Mr. Lewis expressed a desire to see them, and the witness sent for them. She continued, that she had never heard the deceased speak of antimony, and had never expressed an opinion that he would commit suicide. He was an ambitious man, and wished to distinguish himself. He was proud of his home, and was always pleased to introduce his friends to it. (The witness here again wept). After speaking of his affectionate nature, she said she had seen no traces of jealousy down to the time of his death. He appeared thoroughly unconscious of what had produced his illness, and as he did not ask a question about it, she was much suprised. She could not say that he was a particularly truthful man. There was no paper or document found after his death that would account for the deceased's committing suicide. At the time he knew he was dying he most affectionately commended her to his mother's affection. He had not mentioned that he had invited Mr. McCalmont to play lawn tennis with him on April 19. The witness said she was treated with great kindness by the deceased and she added, "No one would have heard of any dispute between us had not this inquiry been held." There was no dispute about Dr. Gully, except that he was always referred to by the deceased. It was not until November that she had told him of her improper intimacy with Dr. Gully. She had previously spoken of her long attachment to him because the deceased had asked if she had had any attachment since Captain Ricardo's death. She did not purposely lead deceased to suppose that her intimacy with Dr. Gully was an innocent one.

The inquiry then adjourned till Monday.

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FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND ORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
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